

To: Director and Laboratory Staff  
From: Survey and Appraisal  
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS  
A C T I V I T Y

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY AT RELATIVELY HIGH LEVEL; PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FALL FOR SIXTH CONSECUTIVE MONTH

General economic activity continued at a relatively high level in July and August. Total industrial production was down 4 percent in July after being stable at 221-223 percent of the 1935-39 average for the last half year. Rather sharp declines were registered for some products, especially passenger cars, other consumer goods, and coal. Employment, wage rates, and personal incomes were at record levels, but prices in farm and wholesale markets continued downward.

The decline in prices by farmers from mid-July to mid-August was the sixth consecutive monthly drop since the peak was reached last February. The decline from the previous month was due primarily to lower prices for most crops. Cotton prices, adjusting to the prospective 17.3 million bale crop, dropped 12 percent from mid-July. Seasonal gains were registered over the month ending mid-August for some meat animals, eggs, and milk.

The Demand and Price Situation, August 1951, p. 1.

C O T T O N   L I N T

COTTON GINNED SO FAR THIS SEASON LARGEST ON RECORD

Cotton ginned prior to September 1 this season totaled 2,014,000 bales, the largest for this period on record. This compares with 859,000 bales to the corresponding date last season and 1,248,000 bales two years ago. Early ginnings this year compared with last year contained smaller proportions of the higher grades and larger proportions of the lower grades. The grade index of 98.8 was a little below that for the corresponding period last year but above that for two years earlier. The average staple length of cotton ginned prior to September 1 was 32.3 thirty-seconds of 1/32" shorter than a year earlier. The decrease in staple length was mainly attributed to the extended dry weather in the central and southwestern sections of the belt where ginnings have been heavy. The average length is expected to improve when ginning gets underway in areas which have had more favorable weather for crop development.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, September 14, 1951.

AUGUST COTTON CONSUMPTION

Mill consumption during August averaged 37,700 bales per day, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compares with the daily rate in July of 32,000 bales and the August 1950 rate of 39,900 bales. Domestic mills consumed a total of 754,000 bales during the 4-week period ending September 1, 1951. This is only slightly below the 767,000 bales reported consumed during the 5-week period in July but is considerably below the 798,500 bales consumed in the 4-week period during August last year.



1964-1965  
1966-1967  
1968-1969  
1970-1971

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Active spindle hours in August declined to 9.4 billions, compared with 9.9 the previous month and 10.3 billions in August 1950. Spindle activity in August was up 15.6 percent from the month before and stood at 126.3 percent, compared with 110.7 the previous month and 140.2 percent in August a year ago.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	August 1951 1/	July 1951 2/	June 1951 1/	August 1950 1/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales.....	754,119	767,000	818,714	798,474
Average per working day, bales.....	37,706	32,000	40,936	39,924
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	2,546	2,179	2,827	5,826
Active spindle hours, billions.....	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.3
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/....	126.3	110.7	138.9	140.2
1/ Based on 4-week period.	37.62	38.77	39.77	43.08
2/ Based on 5-week period.				
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.	26.00	27.00	32.00	33.50
From Bureau of the Census reports.	15.00	14.50	15.75	20.00

#### OVER 16 PERCENT OF CROP MAY BE MACHINE HARVESTED

More than 16 percent of this year's cotton crop is expected to be harvested with machines. This is approximately double the eight percent which the Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, estimates was mechanically harvested in 1950 and represents a large increase in total acreage. Availability of machines, a scarcity of labor, and increased acreage in areas where cotton production is more highly mechanized are factors which the Council's production and marketing division notes are bringing about wider use of pickers and strippers.

California, which harvested about 34 percent of last year's crop with mechanical pickers, will have an additional 1500 of these machines this season. Some 500 more pickers will be available in Arizona where about nine percent of the crop was harvested mechanically in 1950. It is estimated that 5000 more stripper-type harvesters will be available in Oklahoma and Texas this season. Approximately 12 percent of the Texas crop and six percent of Oklahoma's were gathered with strippers in 1950. An additional 500 mechanical pickers will be available in the rest of the Cotton Belt, principally in the Mississippi Delta. In the small towns and rural areas, National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin", Sept. 15, 1951, p. 6. establishment of the proper balance between agriculture and manufacturing that is so essential to the

#### RAW COTTON PRICE SLIGHTLY HIGHER; MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on September 15 rose slightly to 37.42 cents per pound, and stood 520 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 37.62 cents, or about 6-1/3 cents below the prices for July, and nearly 9 cents below that of a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed during August. The average mill margin for the 17 selected constructions of unfinished cotton cloth was 37.62 cents. This was over 1 cent below the July average of 38.77, and about 6 cents less than the margin during August a year ago. September prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting remained unchanged; osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) declined 1 cent, and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35



1/ Based on 4-week period.

5/ Based on 5-week period.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin"

Sept. 12, 1921. p. 8.



cotton manufacturing industry in this country both in productive equipment and the yard) increased one-half cent from the previous month. All three items, however, are substantially below September of last year. "At some more economical operation, unlimited resources, and proximity to an ample supply of lint cotton," Mr. Forbes said. Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins, September 15, 1951, p. 42.

(Cents per unit)					
	Sept. 15, 1951	August 1951	July 1951	June 1951	Sept. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb. ....	37.42	36.79	41.42	46.92	42.62
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb. ....	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb. ....	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	72.47	78.78	85.06	89.24	
Mill margins 3/	37.62	38.77	39.77	48.69	
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	16.75	16.75	20.50	22.50	22.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	26.00	27.00	32.00	33.50	28.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	15.00	14.50	15.75	18.75	20.00

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 5/ From Journal of Commerce.
- 6/ No quotations available.

## COTTON PRODUCTS

### TEXTILE INDUSTRY CONTINUING STRIDES IN SOUTH

The sale of textile products brought 7 billion dollars to Southern States last year, making the manufacture of textiles the South's largest industrial enterprise, Ted Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, told members of the Southern Traffic League in New Orleans. In establishing plants in the small towns and rural communities of the South, the textile mills have contributed infinitely more than any other Southern industry to the establishment of the proper balance between agriculture and manufacturing that is so essential to the maximum economic and cultural development of any community, State or region. Additional jobs have been created, payrolls increased, and great quantities of locally produced raw materials consumed by these mills.

"At the present time, 80 percent of the nation's cotton spinning spindles are located in the cotton growing States of the South, consuming 88 percent of all the cotton used by the textile industry. Today the South completely dominates the cot-

### NEW COTTON AND BURLAP BAG PRICES DECLINE; SECOND-HAND BAGS UNCHANGED

The price of new cotton flour bags on September 15 dropped \$3.10 from the previous month and stood at \$250.50 per thousand. This compares with \$253.50 in August and \$225.00 in September a year ago. Burlap flour bags were off \$21.15



yard) increased one-half cent from the previous month. All three items, however, are substantially below September of last year.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(cents per unit)

	Sept. 1931	Aug. 1931	July 1931	June 1931	Sept. 1930
Cotton, middling 1 1/8"	37.45	38.78	41.42	48.92	42.62
Delivered at mill, lb.	37.45	38.78	41.42	48.92	42.62
Rayon, viscose staple	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.92
Equivalent price 1/2 lb.	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.92
Rayon, acetate staple	42.78	42.78	42.78	42.78	42.78
Equivalent price 1/2 lb.	42.78	42.78	42.78	42.78	42.78
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions	72.47	78.78	82.08	82.08	82.24
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/3	-	37.62	38.77	38.77	48.69
Mill margins 2/3	-	37.62	38.77	38.77	48.69
Sheeting, 32" 4.00 yd. 4/	16.75	16.75	16.75	22.50	22.50
Cambric, 36" 2.50 yd. 5/	26.00	27.00	27.00	28.50	28.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 2.50 yd. 4/	18.00	14.50	15.75	18.75	20.00

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, FMA).
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cotton manufacturing industry in this country both in productive equipment and the consumption of raw materials." Factors contributing to the growth of the textile industry in the South are "favorable climate that means more economical operation, unlimited resources, and proximity to an ample supply of lint cotton," Mr. Forbes said.

Daily News Record, September 19, 1951, p. 42.

# COTTON GAINS, RAYON LOSSES IN WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR USES

Cotton not only is staying off the challenge of synthetic competitors for the women's outer-wear market but is continuing to gain, a recent survey reveals. Based on results of a comprehensive analysis of rayon's loss in women's outer-wear, the National Federation of Textiles reports that rayon continues to gain ground in market outlets where wool is the chief competitor, but in "fields where cotton fabrics are the principal competitor, rayon has failed to retain its share of the market."

The Federation report contains statistics on the percentage of different market outlets held by major competing fibers from 1946 through 1950. Included in the tabulation are figures showing that rayon held 59 percent of the dress market in 1946 but only 48 percent in 1950. Cotton's share of the dress market increased from 35 percent in 1946 to 48 percent in 1950. Rayon accounted for 91 percent of the blouse, waist and shirt market in 1946 but only 63 percent in 1950. Cotton usage increased from eight percent to 27 percent. In skirts, rayon gained from 26 percent in 1946 to 42 percent in 1950. Cotton increased from 6 percent to 30 percent. Wool usage declined from 68 percent in 1946 to 28 percent in 1950.

National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin," Sept. 15, 1951, p. 5.

# NOTE SHARP SWING BY BAG FIRMS FROM BURLAP TO COTTON

Operations of a number of textile bag fabricators during the second quarter of 1951 were characterized by a sharp switch from burlap to cotton, according to a report by the Chemical, Rubber and Forest Products Bureau, Department of Commerce. Reasons for bag manufacturers switching from burlap to cotton were the ready supply of cotton and the more favorable price. About 14 percent less cotton was used in manufacture of bags in the second quarter, compared with the first quarter, however. The future outlook for cotton bags is "good," the report concluded.

Daily News Record, September 26, 1951, p. 30.

# SEASON'S POTATO CROP BEING PAPER PACKAGED 50 to 80 PERCENT

Sacking of the New Jersey potato crop is reported fully 50 to 60 percent in paper bags at present, while on Long Island it is said paper sacks are being used 60 to 70 percent for potatoes. Up in Maine, it is estimated that this year's potato production will go at least 80 percent into paper bags.

For a long time the principal activity of bag manufacturing plants in the East, that is, in the New York and Philadelphia vicinities and up around Boston, has been the making of burlap potato bags. The packaging of potatoes in this section of the country has been switched so far over to paper sacks that it is reported bag factories hereabouts have little or nothing to do, whereas at this time of the year they should be rushed turning out burlap bags for potatoes.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Sept. 15, 1951, p. 1.

# NEW COTTON AND BURLAP BAG PRICES DECLINE; SECOND-HAND BAGS UNCHANGED

The price of new cotton flour bags on September 15 dropped \$3.10 from the previous month and stood at \$250.50 per thousand. This compares with \$253.50 in August and \$325.00 in September a year ago. Burlap flour bags were off \$21.15



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National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin," Sept. 12, 1951, p. 5.

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Daily Wall Street Reporter, Sept. 15, 1951, p. 1.

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in mid-September from the previous month and sold for \$320.40 per thousand. This compares with \$341.55 in mid-August and \$254.85 per thousand in September 1950. Bakery-run cotton and burlap second-hand bags sold for the same price as last month. Second-hand paper flour bags fell to \$30.00 per thousand from \$32.50 in August, but were still \$25.00 higher than September a year ago.

Table 4.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, September and August 1, 1951

Table 3.- Mid-Month prices of 100-pound flour bags  
: Cord : per sq. yd. 1/ : Sept. 1 : Aug. 1 : Sept. 1 : Aug. 1

(Dollars per thousand)					
Passenger car tires		September:	August	July	September
Cotton fabric	12 1/4/2	1951	1951	1951	1950
Rayon fabric	1650/2	71.00	70.00	50.00	55.50
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/					
Cotton		250.50	253.50	307.25	325.00
Burlap		320.40	341.55	375.55	254.85
Paper		117.70	117.70	117.70	103.55
Prices, second-hand, New York					
Cotton, once-used 2/		4/	180.00	180.00	190.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/		140.00	140.00	165.00	145.00
Burlap, once-used 2/		4/	165.00	170.00	120.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/		160.00	160.00	185.00	130.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/		30.00	32.50	40.00	5.00
Difference					
Cotton, new minus once-used		4/	73.50	127.25	135.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run		110.50	113.50	142.25	180.00
Burlap, new minus once-used		4/	176.55	205.55	134.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run		160.40	181.55	190.00	124.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run		87.70	85.20	77.70	98.55

- 1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
- 2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
- 3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 4/ Not available.

Householders in hard water areas are reporting remarkable performance records for WIDER COTTON RUG MARKET LOOMS. The cotton rug industry has grown to big-time status in recent years and presently occupies a strong position in the floor covering market. This position will be strengthened even more when present promotional plans of producers are developed and the large, still untapped consumer market is exploited. Prices at present are weak, as they are in the entire floor covering industry, as cotton carpeting mills act to preserve the normal differential between their products and wool and blended carpeting.

The Journal of Commerce, August 28, 1951, p. 1.

#### COTTON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC PRICES DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER; RAYON UP

The first harvest of 1,500,000 pounds of keraf, the result of the first commercial The price of cotton tire cord and fabric continued to decline in September. The price of 12 1/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord for September fell to 85.30 cents per pound, compared with 88.50 cents in August. The September price of 1650/2 rayon



in mid-September from the previous month and sold for \$350.40 per thousand. This compares with \$341.55 in mid-August and \$354.85 per thousand in September 1950. Bakery-rum cotton and burlap second-hand bags sold for the same price as last month. Second-hand paper flour bags fell to \$30.00 per thousand from \$32.50 in August, but were still \$25.00 higher than September a year ago.

Table 3.- Mid-Month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)				
September: 1951	August: 1951	July: 1951	September: 1950	
Prices, new, St. Louis 1				
Cotton.....	250.50	255.50	307.25	325.00
Burlep.....	320.40	341.55	375.55	354.85
Paper.....	117.70	117.70	117.70	105.55
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2	4	160.00	180.00	190.00
Cotton, bakery-rum 3	140.00	140.00	155.00	145.00
Burlep, once-used 2	4	165.00	170.00	180.00
Burlep, bakery-rum 3	160.00	160.00	185.00	130.00
Paper, bakery-rum 3	80.00	82.50	40.00	5.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used.....	4	75.50	127.25	155.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-rum.....	110.50	115.50	145.55	180.00
Burlep, new minus once-used.....	4	175.55	205.55	154.85
Burlep, new minus bakery-rum.....	160.40	181.55	190.00	124.85
Paper, new minus bakery-rum.....	87.70	85.50	77.70	98.55
Cotton, 37" x 4.00 yd. sheathing cut 42" unpainted; burlep, 36" x 4.00 yd. sheathing cut 42" unpainted; all l.c.i. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.				
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.				
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passenger and truck tire cord was up 1 cent from the previous month and sold for 71.00 cents per pound. The price of 1100/2 rayon truck tire cord increased 1.5 cents and sold for 73.50 cents per pound. This compares with 72.00 cents in August and 44.64 cents in September a year ago.

Table 4.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, September and August 1, 1951

Fabric	:	:	Fabric weight:	Price per pound	:	Price per sq. yd.
	:	Cord	per sq.yd. 1/	Sept. 1	:	Aug. 1
	:		<u>Pound</u>		:	
Passenger car tires	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton fabric.....	:12/4/2:	.91	:	85.30	:	88.50
Rayon fabric.....	:1650/2:	.79	:	71.00	:	70.00
Truck tires	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rayon fabric.....	:1100/2:	.62	:	73.50	:	72.00
Rayon fabric.....	:1650/2:	.78	:	71.00	:	70.00
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

#### COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

#### BURLAP: BAG MANUFACTURERS CITE FACTS SHOWING THE BURLAP INDUSTRY IN THE U.S. IS FAST FADING INTO EXTINCTION

There has been a sharp reduction in the consumption of burlap, particularly during the last few months, asserts a news release issued by the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association yesterday. Starting with April of this year, the consumption of burlap for bags dropped 38 percent from last year's figure for the same period. July consumption was off 40 percent, and August was off 54 percent from the normal post war years of 1946 and 1947. Two basic reasons for this sharp decline in burlap consumption are high prices compared to competing containers, and a long period during which supplies of burlap have been, at best, uncertain.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Sept. 21, 1951, p. 2.

#### DYNEL: PROVES GOOD SERVICE IN WATER SOFTENER BAGS

Householders in hard water areas are reporting remarkable performance records for water softener bags made of dynel, new man-made acrylic fiber, according to J. T. Hallden, vice-president of Servisoft, Inc., Rockford, Illinois, manufacturer of softening units which use the dynel bags. Hallden said that no deterioration of dynel bags has taken place since the firm began to install them one year and three months ago. Frequent replacement of bags of less durable materials had previously been a serious expense item, so dynel bags have meant real savings to soft water service operators and home owners using the Servisoft water softener units, the company officially declared.

See Illustrations News of World in Textile Age, September 1951, p. 33.

#### KENAF: FIRST HARVEST SLATED TO BEGIN AT END OF SEPTEMBER

The first harvest of 1,500,000 pounds of kenaf, the result of the first commercial planting of this fiber in the United States, will begin at the end of September. This was disclosed by Alexander L. Guterman, president of the American Kenaf Fiber Corp. of Palm Beach. The crop, a jute substitute, was originally scheduled for harvesting October 20, based on experimental plantings. The entire crop of the present 700-acre project has been committed to the United States Government.

Daily News Record, August 31, 1951, p. 21.



12. The above information was obtained from the records of the FBI, New York City, dated 1/11/68. The records of the FBI, New York City, dated 1/11/68, show that the above information was obtained from the records of the FBI, New York City, dated 1/11/68.

DATE, I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_

Description		Quantity		Unit Price		Total	
1	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Rayon fabric	100	100	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

...reimburse reader subscription cost. The cost of the subscription is \$10.00 per year.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE U.S. AIR FORCE WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO THE U.S. NAVY IN THE EVENT OF A CRISIS.

There has been a heavy investment in the construction of housing, particularly during the last few months, according to a press release issued by the Federal Housing Administration. According to this report, the construction of single-family houses in the United States during the first nine months of 1964 was 1,000,000 units, or 10 percent above the same period in 1963. This construction was all in new construction, and all 10 percent of the new construction was in the form of new single-family houses. The construction of new single-family houses in the United States during the first nine months of 1964 was 1,000,000 units, or 10 percent above the same period in 1963. This construction was all in new construction, and all 10 percent of the new construction was in the form of new single-family houses.

PROVIDE GOOD SERVICE IN WATER SOFTENER BAGS

[illegible]

Textile Age, September 1951, p. 28.

Daily News Record, August 31, 1957, p. 21.



## PLASTICS: THE SOUTH'S POTENTIALS

Potential plastics markets in the South are virtually unlimited, and basic ingredients for 90 percent of the entire plastics industry are available in that region, yet the South has less than 10 percent of all plastics manufacturing plants, according to a survey by Dr. Raymond B. Seymour, executive vice president of The Atlas Mineral Products Co., Mertztown, Pa., and formerly director of the University of Chattanooga's Industrial Research Institute.

He points out that present consumption of plastics in the South far exceeds the output of Southern plants, and the region's markets are wide open. He further says that, although the South has been deficient in the matter of technical and scientific manpower, the region is building up a background of technical knowledge in the plastics field that will be useful to both manufacturers and consumers. Out of 22 institutions of higher learning now offering courses in plastics, four are in the South. They are the University of Louisville, University of Texas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and University of West Virginia. The region also supports 11 plastics research laboratories. Dr. Seymour says that "in spite of its being a multi-million dollar industry, plastics manufacture is still in its adolescence and will treble in the next decade. With continuous emphasis on education and research in the South, this region will reap its share of the fruits of this growing plastics tree."

Modern Plastics, August 1951, p. 194.

## WOOL: END OF WORLD SHORTAGE IS SEEN IN TWO YEARS

In two years there will be no world shortage of wool and world wool prices will drop below their present low levels because of the competition from synthetic fibers, a member of the International Wool Committee of the International Materials conference predicted recently. He also predicted that wool prices would rise shortly but that never again would they come near the high levels attained earlier this year.

Daily News Record, Sept. 11, 1951, p. 1.

## FIBER X-51 BEING EVALUATED

Production of a new acrylic fiber, temporarily called X-51, has been started in small amounts by American Cyanamid Co. at a pilot plant in Stamford, Conn. Experimental quantities are being evaluated for spinning, weaving, knitting, and dyeing qualities. The new fiber is to be produced in continuous-filament and staple forms. The fiber is said to be easily dyeable with acetate dyes and in some colors by some other types of dyes. Full commercial production and a final name for the fiber have not yet been decided upon.

Textile World, August 1951, p. 224.

## COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

### CENSUS FIGURES ILLUSTRATE LOSS OF MILLS IN NORTH EAST

The greater proportion of the New England textile industry's loss of 38,487 jobs between 1947 and 1949 probably was due to migration or liquidation of mills rather than to the severe slump which hit the textile industry that year, statistics released today by the Bureau of the Census indicated. The statistics were preliminary figures from the 1949 survey of manufactures, by regions.



Modern Plastics, August 1961, p. 194.

In the event there will be no world shortage of wool and world prices will fall, it is suggested that the Government consider the possibility of increasing its stockpile.

The International Wool Committee of the International Association of Sheep Producers has been established. It was created by the merger of the International Wool Secretariat and the International Wool Marketing Board. The committee is now working on a plan to increase the production of wool in the United States and to reduce the consumption of wool in the United States.

[illegible]

On 10/10/1944, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.:



Total textile employment in the region dropped from 260,695 in 1947 to 222,208 in 1949. It represented a 10.9 percent drop in employment during the two-year period and as much as 6.4 percent, it was indicated, was due probably to the migration of mills to other areas, principally the South, and to liquidation of other mills. This would be a total of 16,697 jobs.

Daily News Record, August 31, 1951, p. 1.

#### FUTURE YARN-MAKING TECHNIQUES

Fine rovings of different fiber content, combined on a specially built spinning frame so that the fibers might be placed preferentially in the yarn (one kind outside and another kind inside, for example), are something to shoot for in the future, Prof. Edward R. Schwarz, professor of textile technology and head of the textile division of MIT, said at a recent meeting of the American Assn. of Textile Technologists in New York. Possibly several banks of drafting units would serve. Perhaps initially, mule spinning could be adopted for such a procedure. Prof. Schwarz said that years from now doubling and drafting might eventually be done away with, and static electricity or aerodynamics or some other means of controlling fiber placement might be used.

Textile World, August 1951, p. 226.

#### COMMERCIAL USE OF NEW SPINNING FRAME SEEN NEAR

The new Saco-Lowell spinning frame has been undergoing extensive tests, and is reported nearly ready for commercial installation. The frame is said to be known as SG-1 (S is for spinning; G for Eugene C. Gwaltney, Director of Research; and 1 indicates the first model.) The new frame has been seen by a number of mill representatives, according to reports. It is designed to take up to a 3-inch staple, and while primarily for cotton it is flexible enough to handle synthetics up to this length. The machine will produce a 1-pound package and spindle speeds are reported to be about 13,000 r.p.m., it is said.

Daily News Record, Sept. 12, 1951, p. 8.

#### NEW FIELDEN UNIT SAID TO CONTROL MOISTURE IN WARP

Designed for use with the Drimeter, a new instrument has been introduced by Fielden Instrument Corp., Philadelphia, which provides automatic control and recording of moisture in warp sizing and cloth drying, it is made known. The new device gives close control of moisture content, usually within plus or minus 1-1/4 percent, without hunting, on weight of warp or cloth at any machine speed, it is claimed. In operation, it automatically controls the slasher or dryer to correct any deviation from the desired moisture content, it is said.

Daily News Record, Sept. 10, 1951, p. 31.

#### NEW CENTRIFUGAL WORSTED SPINNING MACHINE INTRODUCED

After many years of research and development work, Prince-Smith & Stells Ltd. have placed upon the market a centrifugal worsted spinning machine; the first machine in the world capable of centrifugal spinning dry material as opposed to the wet material so produced in the rayon industry. The machine will spin at high speeds hitherto unknown in the worsted spinning industry, and its automatic controls eliminate much of the labor hitherto employed.

Fashion & Development Section, Courtaulds Ltd., July 16, 1951, p. 2.







## U. S. RUBBER OFFERS NEW PLASTIC QUILL

A new plastic yarn-carrying quill which will wear 2 to 3 times longer than wooden types has been developed for the textile industry by the mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Co. There are approximately 180 million quills used by the textile industry, the majority of which are made of wood. The new quill is made of a blend of rubber and plastic which is said to give it unusual toughness. It will not splinter, chip or warp; moisture does not affect it, and it has no tendency to soften when run through conditioning agents, the company stated. It also has high surface friction which gives it good yarn holding properties.

Journal of Commerce, Sept. 19, 1951, p. 11.

## TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

### TRI SETS PLANS TO MEASURE NEW COTTON PROPERTIES

A Textile Research Institute project to discover new methods of measuring new properties that will more completely characterize cotton will be started soon at the Dan River Mills pilot plant at Danville, Va., it was learned. Under the guidance of the cotton subcommittee of TRI, technicians of the institute in cooperation with Dan River will process on a semi-commercial scale several large quantities of cotton under carefully controlled conditions. The subcommittee also plans to process some of the longer staple varieties of cotton for similar tests at the American Thread Co. plant at Wilmette, Conn., it was said.

The goal of the project is to give mill men more information about the cotton they use. This will permit them to specify to the breeder and grower what they want in cotton rather than buying on the basis of area or variety. If the project is successful, manufacturers will be able to ask for cotton that has specific properties relating to ease of processing and end-use.

Daily News Record, August 28, 1951, p. 1.

### DOW CHEMICAL DEVELOPS NEW PRESERVATIVE FOR TEXTILES

Dow Chemical Co. has developed a new safe preservative for textiles and other materials subject to the attack of micro-organisms such as mildew and bacteria, according to K. D. Bacon of Dow's technical service and development group. The chemical, copper 3-phenylsalicylate, is available now in pilot plant quantities only. But expanded production will start soon, Mr. Bacon reported. Wide use of the product is foreseen to treat fabric for tents, tarpaulins and other goods subject to outdoor exposure for both military and civilian users, he added. The preservative gives a light tan color and practically no odor to treated fabrics, Mr. Bacon stated. He said tests have shown the chemical to be non-irritating to human skin and non-toxic to plant life.

The Wall Street Journal, Vol. 138, No. 51, August 30, 1951, p. 12.

### NEW NON-WOVEN INTERLINING IS ANNOUNCED

An entirely new interlining, which it is claimed will mark a new era in the production of men's, women's and children's clothing, has been announced by the Pellon Corporation. For the first time, an interlining is presented wherein the fibers remain in their original state without employing spinning or weaving. Pellon, the name of the new product, consists of wool, camel hair, and other highly flexible soft fibers, bonded in the intersections by a new chemothermic process. Through the lack of warp and filling, the new material is isoelectric, possessing the same







flexibility in all directions. The advantages of isoelasticity are many, including the elimination of wasted material in cutting. In addition to its usage in clothing, the special construction of Pellon may mark the beginning of a new approach in the manufacture of textiles for other purposes.

Southern Textile News, Sept. 15, 1951, p. 3.

#### NEW METHOD FOR STABILIZING RAYON FABRICS IS INTRODUCED

Development of the Avcoset process, a new and important forward step in rayon fabric stabilization, was announced this week by the American Viscose Corp. The two principal advantages of this new cellulose ether formula are that fabrics treated with it do not have progressive shrinkage and do not retain chlorine when treated with normal laundry chlorine bleaches. The Avcoset process is intended primarily for fabrics of shirting weights. There is some slight loss of fabric strength associated with the treatment, it is said. In the many tests made so far this has been between 5 and 15 percent, which compares favorably with the results achieved with other stabilizing treatments.

The avcoset treatment is said to affect only viscose rayon. This means, therefore, that the fabrics to which the process is applied must be predominantly of viscose rayon. This affinity of the Avcoset chemicals for the viscose fiber, however, does not preclude applying the treatment to fabrics containing percentages of nylon, acetate rayon, or other fibers.

Southern Textile News, Sept. 22, 1951, p. 12.

#### HEYDEN TO BROADEN RESEARCH

Heyden Chemical Corporation has completed plans for construction of a series of new laboratory units at its Chemical Research Division, Garfield, N. J., which will increase research facilities by 30 percent. The first new laboratory unit, now under construction, is scheduled for completion in the last quarter of 1951.

Textile Age, Sept. 1951, p. 41.

#### USDA UNDERTAKES STORED PRODUCT INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

A new research division in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the division of stored product insect investigations, in which research will be conducted on the control of insects that destroy stored products, was announced September 10 by the Department of Agriculture. Randall Latta, longtime Bureau research on various methods of insect control has been designated acting leader of the new division. His first assistants will be R. T. Cotton, and Dr. Lyman S. Henderson, Bureau authorities on the control of insects that affect stored products in homes and commercial establishments.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Sept. 17, 1951, p. 7.

#### OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

##### ESTIMATE 10 PERCENT INCREASE IN EDIBLE VEGETABLE OIL OUTPUT FOR 1951

On the basis of August 1 conditions, output of edible vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing) in the year beginning October 1, 1951, may be about 10 percent greater than the record production estimated for the previous year. A very large increase in production of cottonseed will more than offset declines in soybeans and peanuts. Output of cottonseed is estimated at 6,982 thousand tons compared with 4,078 in 1950. Production of soybeans for beans is placed at 270 million bushels compared with 287 million a year ago. Production of peanuts picked and threshed may total 1,827 million pounds compared with 2,019 million in 1950. Estimates of production



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Southern Textile News, Sept. 22, 1937, p. 12.

Textile Age, Sept. 1931, p. 41.

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of 1951 crop flaxseed dropped from 38 million bushels on July 1 to 35.5 million August 1. Last year, production totaled 39.3 million bushels.

The Demand and Price Situation, August 1951, p.14.

# COTTON PRODUCTS PURCHASE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Details of the cottonseed products purchase program, to operate alongside the cottonseed price support and purchase program announced on June 1 were released August 17 by the Department of Agriculture. Crushers participating in the program must pay participating ginner and eligible producers not less than \$65.50 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed f.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for other grades. Crushers, in turn, will be offered specified prices by the Commodity Credit Corporation for specified quantities of cottonseed products made from each ton of eligible cottonseed purchased from ginner and products, as follows:

Table 5.- Quantities of cottonseed products per ton crushed to be purchased and prices to be paid crushers by CCC under 1951 cottonseed support program

: CCC purchases per ton of cottonseed				: Price per pound to be			
: purchased by crushers				: paid crushers			
: 41 percent				: 41 percent			
: Crude oil : protein : Linters				: Oil : protein			
: cake or meal:				: cake or meal			
Pounds				Cents			
Southeastern...	311	839	184	15.625	2.8		
Valley.....	322	875	179	15.5	2.7		
Southwestern...	301	933	182	15.25	2.7		
Arizona.....	308	858	199	15.5	2.65		
California.....	339	822	195	15.5	2.65		

The Fats and Oils Situation, BAE, August-September 1951, p. 7.

## SEPTEMBER PRICES OF EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS SLIGHTLY LOWER; MEALS TURN HIGHER

Prices of edible vegetable oils started moving upward late in July and were higher through most of August. By mid-September, however, prices had slipped somewhat and, except for linseed and tung oils, were lower than the previous month and substantially lower than September 1950. Prices for oilseed meals in mid-September bounced back from the lows of the previous month and in some cases were much higher than prices received in September a year ago.



by the Commodity Credit Corporation for specified quantities of cottonseed products of cottonseed grade 100, cottonseed l.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for each grade. Premiums, in turn, will be received from the sale of the cottonseed products and the cottonseed oil and meal produced therefrom.

State	Year	Population	Area	Density
Alabama	1960	2,049,000	52,420	39.1
Alaska	1960	191,000	376,960	0.5
Arizona	1960	1,293,000	113,990	11.3
Arkansas	1960	1,192,000	53,180	22.4
California	1960	7,826,000	158,330	49.4
Colorado	1960	1,049,000	104,240	10.1
Connecticut	1960	2,049,000	5,540	369.8
Delaware	1960	241,000	2,480	97.2
District of Columbia	1960	261,000	68	3838.8
Florida	1960	2,791,000	55,560	50.2
Georgia	1960	2,427,000	59,730	40.6
Hawaii	1960	208,000	15,680	13.3
Idaho	1960	678,000	83,740	8.1
Illinois	1960	5,441,000	149,990	36.3
Indiana	1960	3,281,000	36,420	90.1
Iowa	1960	2,892,000	72,580	39.9
Kansas	1960	2,049,000	82,280	24.9
Kentucky	1960	2,892,000	40,360	71.7
Louisiana	1960	2,427,000	25,130	96.6
Maine	1960	549,000	33,080	16.6
Maryland	1960	2,049,000	11,710	175.0
Massachusetts	1960	2,049,000	8,010	255.9
Michigan	1960	4,449,000	96,860	45.9
Minnesota	1960	2,892,000	225,180	12.8
Mississippi	1960	1,912,000	48,670	39.3
Missouri	1960	3,281,000	69,700	47.1
Montana	1960	549,000	147,040	3.7
Nebraska	1960	1,912,000	77,340	24.7
Nevada	1960	241,000	110,600	2.2
New Hampshire	1960	241,000	9,340	25.8
New Jersey	1960	3,281,000	14,120	232.3
New Mexico	1960	1,293,000	121,470	10.6
New York	1960	15,480,000	47,150	328.3
North Carolina	1960	3,281,000	51,900	63.2
North Dakota	1960	241,000	70,620	3.4
Ohio	1960	4,449,000	44,820	99.2
Oklahoma	1960	1,293,000	69,560	18.6
Oregon	1960	1,293,000	24,070	53.7
Pennsylvania	1960	10,490,000	46,050	227.8
Rhode Island	1960	241,000	1,540	156.5
South Carolina	1960	1,912,000	32,020	59.7
South Dakota	1960	499,000	77,100	6.5
Tennessee	1960	2,892,000	42,330	68.3
Texas	1960	7,826,000	69,560	112.5
Utah	1960	678,000	84,880	8.0
Vermont	1960	241,000	9,610	25.1
Virginia	1960	2,892,000	40,780	71.0
Washington	1960	2,049,000	71,300	28.9
West Virginia	1960	1,293,000	24,060	53.7
Wisconsin	1960	3,281,000	65,360	50.2
Wyoming	1960	241,000	97,810	2.5

in mid-September passed well from the face of the previous year and in some ways was more interesting when received in December 1950.



Table 6.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	:September 1951:	August 1951	<u>11/</u> : July 1951	:September 1950			
			<u>Cents per pound</u>				
<u>OILS 1/</u>	: <u>September 17</u> :						
Cottonseed oil.....:	14.5	:	15.4	:	14.6	:	17.9
Peanut oil.....:	16.8	:	17.8	:	16.5	:	20.9
Soybean oil.....:	13.8	:	15.4	:	14.5	:	15.0
Corn oil.....:	15.8	:	15.9	:	14.1	:	17.8
Coconut oil <u>2/</u> .....:	16.3	:	16.2	:	15.4	:	20.2
Linseed oil <u>3/</u> .....:	17.7	:	15.9	:	16.9	:	18.6
Tung oil <u>4/</u> .....:	38.0	:	36.9	:	38.9	:	26.5
			<u>Dollars per ton</u>				
<u>MEALS 5/</u>	: <u>September 15</u> :						
Cottonseed meal <u>6/</u> ....:	67.50	:	68.75	:	73.70	:	71.90
Peanut meal <u>7/</u> .....:	68.00	:	68.50	:	70.45	:	69.95
Soybean meal <u>8/</u> .....:	80.00	:	77.40	:	80.50	:	65.85
Coconut meal <u>9/</u> .....:	73.00	:	70.63	:	70.75	:	71.20
Linseed meal <u>10/</u> .....:	62.50	:	63.75	:	59.90	:	62.25

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
- 3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
- 4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
- 5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
- 7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
- 8/ 44 percent protein, Chicago.
- 9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
- 10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis.
- 11/ Preliminary.

**SUPPORT PRICE FOR 1951 CROP PEANUTS TO AVERAGE \$230.56 PER TON**

On August 9, it was announced that 1951 crop farmers' stock peanuts produced on allotted acreage will be supported at an average price of \$230.56 per ton (11.53 cents per pound), \$14.56 per ton (0.73 cents per pound) more than the support for the 1950 crop. This support level reflects 88 percent of the parity price (262 per ton or 13.1 cents per pound) as of the beginning of the marketing season on August 1, 1951.

The average support price is the same as the minimum announced on May 4, 1951. At that time, it was stated that the minimum support level would prevail unless a changed supply position or a higher level of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year made a higher support level mandatory. Since neither of these conditions has developed, the average support level remains the same as announced in May.

The Fats and Oils Situation, August-September 1951, p. 7.



Table 8.—Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Vegetable oils and meals			
Prices per cwt.			
1931-32			
1930-31			
1929-30			
1928-29			
1927-28			
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# DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUT CONSUMPTION UP FROM LAST SEASON

A total of 530 million pounds of edible grade shelled peanuts was reported used in peanut products during the 1950-51 season. This is about 4 percent larger than the 510 million pounds used last season. The quantity of peanuts used in candy during the 1950-51 season is less than for the previous year, but this decrease was more than offset by increases in the use of shelled peanuts for salting and making peanut butter.

Table 7.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Season, September 1 - August 31		
	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
	Thousand pounds		
TOTAL, all grades.....	932,942	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total.....	529,530	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....	117,671	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts.....	132,575	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....	273,006	256,168	250,184
Other products.....	6,278	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake,....			
and meal 3/.....	403,412	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, September 24, 1951.

## RECORD SUPPLY OF OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL IN PROSPECT

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal, which have been increasing steadily over the past 15 or 20 years, are expected to set a new record in 1951-52 — probably around 5 percent larger than the 1950-51 supply, currently estimated at a little over 9 million tons. Primarily responsible for the prospective increase in supply for the coming year is the much larger output of cottonseed cake and meal from the big 1951 cottonseed crop. Total production of cottonseed cake and meal in the 1951-52 feeding season (October-September) probably will be at least 50 percent larger than in 1950-51, now estimated at about 1,725 thousand tons. The production of soybean and linseed cake and meal, on the other hand, probably will be a little smaller than in 1950-51. The 1951 soybean crop is estimated to be about 5 percent smaller than in 1950, which probably will result in a little smaller production of soybean cake and meal than the 5.8 million tons currently estimated for the 1950-51. Smaller stocks and production of flaxseed are expected to result in about 10 percent less linseed cake and meal for the coming year.

The Feed Situation, August-September 1951, p. 7.

## TUNG INDUSTRY EXPANDS IN BRAZIL

Tung production in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is continuing to expand. According to official State statistics, total output in 1950-51 amounted to 3,100 short tons, compared with 2,390 tons the previous season and only 50 tons in the 1940-41 season. In addition to Rio Grande do Sul, 3 other States in Brazil are engaged in the culture of tung. In 1949-50, total production of tung fruit was approximately 7,160 tons with output of each of the 4 producing States as follows: Parana - 3,950 tons; Rio Grande do Sul - 2,390; Sao Paulo - 670; and Santa Catarina - 150 tons.

Foreign Crops and Markets, September 10, 1951, p. 260.



CRACKED CORN MEAL IN CONCENTRATION BY THE TON

A total of 100 million pounds of cracked corn meal was produced in 1940-41, compared with 125 million pounds in 1939-40. This is due to a decrease in the amount of cracked corn meal used in candy during the 1940-41 season. The amount of cracked corn meal used in candy during the 1940-41 season is less than the amount used in the 1939-40 season, but this decrease was more than offset by a decrease in the use of cracked corn meal for other purposes.

Table 7 - Cracked Corn Meal (in tons) by primary products

Product	1939-40	1940-41
Total	125,000	100,000
Candy	75,000	50,000
Other products	50,000	50,000

IV. Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for candy. V. Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for other products. VI. Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for other products.

CRACKED CORN MEAL IN CONCENTRATION

Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for candy. Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for other products. Cracked corn meal is used by manufacturers for other products.

CRACKED CORN MEAL IN CONCENTRATION

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# LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION IN 1950-51 ABOUT 29 PERCENT BELOW 1949-50 SEASON

Oil mill production of linters amounted to 1,215,000 running bales for the 1950-51 season, while production during the 1949-50 season totaled 1,703,000. The 1950-51 production was about 29 percent below the record production of 1949-50. Linters prices in the 1950-51 season were the highest on record.

Table 8.- Cotton linters: Production by type of cut and prices of specified grades, 1941-50

Year	Quantities					Prices per pound		
beginning	First	Second	Mill	Total	Grade	Grade	Grade	
August 1	cut	cut	run		2	4	6	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	
1941.....	239	868	77	1,184	9.83	7.17	3.50	
1942.....	30	138	1,187	1,355	9.74	7.07	3.50	
1943.....	290	812	84	1,186	7.18	4.88	3.02	
1944.....	239	943	69	1,251	7.17	5.01	3.21	
1945.....	261	627	101	989	7.25	5.12	3.78	
1946.....	291	567	134	992	11.71	9.30	8.22	
1947.....	313	880	89	1,282	9.71	7.24	5.73	
1948.....	387	1,165	87	1,639	7.89	4.65	2.85	
1949.....	432	1,160	111	1,703	10.49	6.76	3.61	
1950 1/.....	343	791	80	1,215	22.00	17.19	14.19	

1/ Preliminary.

From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA.

## LINTERS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS AND PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 21,000 bales during July, compared with 31,000 bales in June and 68,000 in July a year ago. Linters consumption during August 1951 amounted to 88,000 running bales, 41 percent smaller than the same month a year ago. Total linters consumption in July amounted to 90,000 bales. Bleachers consumption of cotton linters for August was such that it was necessary to include it with consumers other than bleachers. A year earlier bleacher consumption in August was about 82,000 running bales. Consumption in July 1951 was about 57,000 bales. Stocks of linters in July decreased sharply to 262,000 bales. This compares with 327,000 bales the previous month and 436,000 bales for July 1949.

Linters prices have declined to about the level announced in the 1951 Cottonseed Purchase Program by CCC. The price trend has been steadily downward since reaching a record high in March 1951. The grade 2 average price for August of 13.49 cents per pound is 48 percent below the March high of 25.92 cents and 15 percent below the July average of 15.80 cents. Grade 4 prices averaged 10.39 cents for August, 49 percent below the March high of 20.33 cents and 13 percent lower than the 11.92 cents average price last month. Grade 6 average price for August was 8.88 cents, 45 percent below the 16.04 cents March average and 18 percent below the 10.77 July average.







Table 9.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	August	July	June	May	August
	1951	1951	1951	1951	1950
	Thousand bales				
Production 1/.....	2/	21.0	31.0	36.0	68.0
Consumption 3/.....	87.6	90.5	96.3	114.9	149.3
Quantity bleached.....	6/	57.4	58.5	70.5	81.6
Other industries.....	87.6	33.1	37.8	44.4	67.7
Stocks 4/.....	2/	262.0	327.0	399.0	340.0
Prices 5/.....					
			Cents		
No. 2 grade, per pound.....	13.49	15.80	21.03	24.65	14.24
No. 4 grade, per pound.....	10.39	11.92	16.15	18.73	10.95
No. 6 grade, per pound.....	8.88	10.77	14.06	16.02	9.10

- 1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
- 2/ Data not available.
- 3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
- 6/ Included with other industries to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

#### BUCKEYE CELLULOSE BUYS TIMBERLAND IN FLORIDA

Buckeye Cellulose Corp., a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble Co., has purchased a 440,000-acre tract of pine timberland near Foley, Fla., to provide sufficient cellulose pulp for operation of a multi-million dollar dissolving pulp plant. The property is described as the largest single tract of pine timberland in the state. Earlier this year, Buckeye Cellulose purchased 125,000 acres of timberland in the same area. In announcing the new land purchase, the parent company said the demand for cellulose pulp no longer can be met fully by its Memphis, Tenn., plant. The latter uses cotton linters as a source of raw material.

The Wall Street Journal, September 22, 1951, p. 8.

#### NEW ZEALAND TO BUILD \$40 MILLION WOOD PULP AND NEWSPRINT PLANT

The New Zealand government is preparing to develop a wood pulp and newsprint plant, expected to cost nearly \$40 million. Experienced contractors throughout the world will soon be invited to bid on the project. Estimated production of the plant is provisionally quoted at 50,000 tons of newsprint and 70 million board feet of timber.

Chemical Week, September 8, 1951, p. 16.

#### AUGUST PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in August as well as the price of all three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month. Volume of both raw and bleached linters was insufficient to establish a market. Deliveries are being made against prior contracts.







Table 10.- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months  
(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/			
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade	
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15	
1948.....	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20	
1950.....	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15	
1951, May.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, June.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, July.....	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, August.....	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25	

- 1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- 2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.
- 3/ Nominal. Volume of sales of both raw and bleached linters insufficient to establish market. Deliveries being made against prior contracts.

#### BOWATER PAPER PLANS TENNESSEE NEWSPRINT UNIT COSTING \$50 MILLION

Bowater Paper Corp. Ltd.'s chairman, Sir Eric Vansittart Bowater, announced his company's projected Tennessee newsprint and unbleached sulphate mill including woodlands will cost in excess of \$50 million. Sir Eric said the annual capacity of the proposed mill will be 125,000 tons of newsprint and 50,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. Bowater has selected the Charleston-Calhoun area in Tennessee, according to Sir Eric, because it contains all the necessary factors for a newsprint development as well as adequate transportation by rail and water for movement of the finished product to its destination. He said if the Defense Production Authority grants a certificate of necessity for the project, it will be financed in conjunction with American investors.

The Wall Street Journal, September 21, 1951, p. 5.

#### LESS PULP CONSUMED IN THE U. S. IN 1949

During the calendar year 1949, consumption of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper and board in the United States amounted to a total of 13,606,387 short tons of all grades of pulp, according to final official figures issued by the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce. This total represented a decline of approximately 5 percent from the 14,374,586 short tons consumed in the preceding year. Of the 13,606,387 tons of wood pulp consumed during 1949, paper mills consumed 7,421,251 tons, or more than one-half of the total tonnage. Board mills consumed 5,098,473 tons, wet machine board mills consumed 4,793 tons, and building materials mills consumed 1,081,870 tons.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, September 21, 1951, p. 1.







# DISSOLVING WOOD PULP PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Production of dissolving wood pulp in June fell to 44,063 tons, compared with 47,494 tons the previous month and 38,818 tons in June a year ago. The amount of dissolving wood pulp made available for domestic consumption in June continued to decline and amounted to 59,327 tons, 10 percent below the peak 65,886 tons reached in March, and 3 percent below the previous month.

Table 11.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

	(Tons)				
	: Domestic : production 1/	: Imports 2/	: Exports 2/	: Available for : domestic : consumption 3/	
1939.....	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240	
1946.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175	
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144	
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503	
1949.....	374,050	154,348	25,928	502,470	
1950.....	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094	
1951, February.....	39,115	15,485	1,041	53,559	
1951, March.....	46,836	19,946	896	65,886	
1951, April.....	42,829	21,612	1,981	62,460	
1951, May.....	47,494	16,771	3,418	60,847	
1951, June.....	44,063	18,560	2,296	59,327	

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufactures," Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

## PER CAPITA PAPER USE IN U. S. 381.2 POUNDS

Consumption of paper and paper board in the United States during 1950 totaled 28,934,823 tons, according to a report by the American Paper and Pulp Association. This represented a per capita consumption of 381.2 pounds. The per capita consumption in the U. S. S. R. for the same period was 13.2 pounds, while the indicated consumption per capita in Japan was 23.2 pounds.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, September 18, 1951, p. 1.

## 1950 PAPER AND BOARD PRODUCTION 20 PERCENT ABOVE 1949

Paper and board production in 1950 reached an all time high of 24,377 thousand tons, according to the Bureau of the Census, acting as collecting and compiling agent for the National Production Authority in conducting a detailed grade survey of production in 1950. This production reflects an increase of 20 percent over the 1949 total of 20,315 thousand tons and exceeds the 1948 record output of 21,897 thousand tons by 11 percent.

Facts for Industry, Ser. M14F-00, Bureau of the Census,  
September 26, 1951.



Production of dissolving wood pulp in June fell to 44,088 tons, compared with 47,494 tons the previous month and 38,818 tons in June a year ago. The amount of dissolving wood pulp made available for domestic consumption in June continued to decline and amounted to 39,327 tons, 10 percent below the peak 63,366 tons reached in March, and 3 percent below the previous month.

Table 11.-Masses of wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

Month	Domestic Production	Imports	Exports	Available for Domestic Consumption
1951, June	44,088	18,250	2,296	28,857
1951, May	47,494	18,771	2,418	60,847
1951, April	42,829	21,612	1,981	63,460
1951, March	46,886	19,946	889	65,866
1951, February	39,115	15,485	1,041	58,529
1950	475,368	259,220	25,514	697,094
1949	374,030	154,548	25,328	593,470
1948	356,700	242,740	15,937	594,503
1947	324,927	248,806	10,389	553,114
1946	290,474	202,192	8,421	482,175
1950	198,420	88,082	48,222	388,240

2/ Sulphites, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from foreign Paper Manufacturers' Bureau of the Census.

Commerce Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

8/ Production plus imports, less exports.

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consumption of paper and paper board in the United States during 1950 totaled 28,934,823 tons, according to a report by the American Paper and Pulp Association. This represented a per capita consumption of 381.2 pounds. The per capita consumption in the U. S. R. for the same period was 18.2 pounds, while the indicated consumption per capita in Japan was 23.2 pounds.

Daily Mail Stock Reporter, September 18, 1951, p. 1.

11 percent.  
\$0,825 thousand tons and exceeds the 1948 record output of 81,827 thousand tons by  
in 1959. This production reflects an increase of 80 percent over the 1949 total of  
the National Production Authority in conducting a detailed grade survey of production  
according to the Bureau of the Census, acting as collecting and compiling agent for  
Paper and board production in 1959 reached an all time high of 84,827 thousand tons.

Bureau of Industry, Ser. MAT-00, Bureau of the Census,  
 September 26, 1951.



MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

"IAB" DISHWASHER

Cleaning laboratory glassware is a most costly item in many laboratory budgets. To reduce this cost and to speed up the cleaning operation, Fisher Scientific Co. has developed a new washer which will clean up to six baskets of glassware at once.

Wire baskets of the proper size are loaded and attached to horizontally mounted drum which is rotated at 9 rpm to move the glassware in and out of the cleansing solution. Hot and cold water jets provide rinse water for removal of the cleaning solution from the glassware. And steam connection can provide sterilization as a final step if this should be desirable.

Chemical Week, August 11, 1951, p. 24.



MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

"AIR" DISHWASHER

Cleaning laboratory glassware is a most costly item in many laboratory budgets. To reduce this cost and to speed up the cleaning operation, Fisher Scientific Co. has developed a new washer which will clean up to six baskets of glassware at once.

Wire baskets of the proper size are loaded and attached to horizontally mounted drum which is rotated at 9 rpm to move the glassware in and out of the cleaning solution. Hot and cold water jets provide rinse water for removal of the cleaning solution from the glassware. And steam connection can provide sterilization as a final step if this should be desirable.

Chemical Week, August 11, 1951, p. 24.